FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 160 *19 August 1985*

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Delegate Addresses Geneva Conference 16 Aug [AGERPRES] BB 1

ALBANIA

Democratic Front Organ on Labor Productivity B 1
[Editorial in BASHKIMI 14 Aug 85]
Marko Receives Italian Friendship Delegation B 2

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Confers With AKEL's Papaioannou C 1
Communique Issued [cross-reference] C 1
Zhivkov Meets Greek CP Leader Florakis C 2
Zhivkov Meets Tunisian CP Leader Harmel C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Charter 77 Dissidents Arrested in Bratislava D 1
Havel, Others Arrested [AFP] D 1
Havel Released [AFP] D 1
Strougal, Pitra Open Agricultural Exhibition D 1
Reagan Message to FRG Revanchists Assailed [Kvasnicka] D 2
Weather Complicating Harvest in East Slovakia D 3
[Majkut in Bratislava PRAVDA 14 Aug]
CPCZ Official Urges 'New Economic Thinking' D 4
Leaders Greet DPRK Counterparts on Anniversary D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 15 Aug]
Correction to Article Criticizing FRG Journalist D 6
Briefs: Nuclear Waste Processing Innovation; D 6
Gallium Production To Increase

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Citizen Given 13-Year Sentence for Espionage E 1
FRG Combat Aircraft Violate Airspace 15 Aug E 1
Honecker Visits Housing Construction Project E 1
Commentary Expresses Desire for Return to Detente E 2
[Kohlmetz in BERLINER ZEITUNG 15 Aug]
DKP's Mies Speaks at 17 August Hamburg Rally E 3
Party Officials Lay Wreaths Honoring Thaelmann E 4
NVA Members Awarded Hungarian Army Medals E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Aug]
Honecker Greets Kim Il-song on Anniversary E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Aug]
Tisch, Luxembourg TU Leader Discuss Peace Issues E 6
Honecker Receives new Venezuelan Envoy E 6
Communists Use DGB To Undermine FRG Trade Unions E 6
[cross-reference]
Briefs: New Excavator to USSR E 6

HUNGARY

Hetenyi Meets Iran Prime Minister in Tehran F 1
Health Minister Ends Talks With Iraqi Counterpart F 1
Nicaraguan Youth Delegation Departs 17 August F 1
Kadar, Losonczi, Lazar Send Greetings to DPRK F 1
Briefs: New National Bank General Manager; F 2
Foreign Trade Statistics; Talks on
Relations With Japan

POLAND

Jaruzelski Interview on Domestic, Foreign Affairs G 1
[Vienna]
Consultations on Sejm Candidates Discussed G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Aug]
AFP: Solidarity Lends Aid to Red Army Deserter G 8
AFP: Two Sentenced for Using Solidarity Emblems G 9
Politburo Views Harvest, Services, Youth Work G 9
[RCZECZPOSPOLITA 15 Aug]
Warsaw City Delegation Pays Visit to Moscow G 11

ROMANIA

Oprea, Constantin Meet Bulgarian Minister H 1
Ceausescu, Doynov Talks H 1
Protocol Signed H 1
Ceausescu Message to Kim Il-song on Anniversary H 2
[SCINTEIA 15 Aug]
Constantin Receives Soviet Planning Official H 2
Stoian Meets With Mario Soares in Lisbon H 2
Construction Work Progress on Power Plant H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Presidium Positions on Serbia Not 'One-Sided' I 1
[Cetnik in DNEVNIK 10 Aug]
LCY CC Session Considers Congress Preparations I 2
Discussions Cited, Critiqued I 2
[Lovric in DANAS No 181 6 Aug]
Adoption of Platform Viewed I 5
[Miletic in NARODNA ARMIJA No 2404 8 Aug]
U.S. Congressional Delegation Visits Belgrade I 6
Meeting With Assembly Members I 6
Talks With Sukovic I 7
Statement to Radio Belgrade I 7
Loncar Meets With Cuba's Malmierca in Havana I 8
Dizdarevic Departs for Iran, Syria 19 Aug I 9
Vlajkovic Returns to Belgrade From Libya 15 Aug I 9
Departure From Libya I 9
Arrival in Belgrade I 9
Vlajkovic 12 Aug Dinner Toast in Tripoli Cited I 10
[BORBA 13 Aug]
TANJUG Reports Wheat Shortage in Macedonia I 11

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA CONFERENCE 16 AUG

AU161806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1516 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 16/8/1985 -- At the Geneva disarmament conference where the banning of new mass destruction weapons and mass destruction weapon system has been discussed recently, the Romanian representative underlined that measures should be urgently adopted to prevent scientific and technological gains from being used to create new more and more destructive weapons and weapon systems. Stress was laid on the Romanian scientists' concern over the growing danger of the arms race, of the nuclear race in particular, over the tendencies to militarize the contemporary science. The actions undertaken by the Romanian national committee "Scientists and Peace" were presented.

The Romanian delegation backed the proposal that all the states members in the disarmament conference should assume, in an adequate format, the obligation to start talks for the banning of any actions aimed at building new mass destruction weapons, and also pledge to observe a moratorium on the research to that end. They also backed the proposal to set up a group of experts of the disarmament conference that should meet periodically to examine the implications of the discoveries of contemporary science and technology on a military plane.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT ORGAN ON LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

AU171517 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Intensification of Production Requires the Constant Elevation of Labor Productivity"

[Text] The party has always considered the increase of productivity to be a key problem of the rapid and intensive development of the economy. This correct assessment of productivity, as a law of the socialist economy, has been and remains one of the major factors making for a high production rate, increased wellbeing, and the constant strengthening of the country's defense potential. This is why the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum once again strongly stressed the need and set out tasks to further raise labor productivity.

The task set out by the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum pertaining to the all-round fulfillment of the planned tasks by establishing a strict regimen of thrift requires that the targets concerning the increase in labor productivity should be attained and exceeded. Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that "The qualitative and highly productive work of people is the decisive factor in increasing production efficiency and in furthering the entire economy." The task of achieving about a 50 percent increase in the social product through increased productivity has not been properly implemented in some sectors and enterprises. This has prevented them from fulfilling their production and productivity tasks and, consequently, their financial-economic indicators have not been met. Analyzing these nonfulfillments profoundly and responsibly, the state and economic organs must struggle and persist more in inducing a more correct concept and understanding of the absolute necessity of raising labor productivity. Labor productivity, the party has instructed, is not a mere technical and bureaucratic problem, but like every other problem pertaining to political economy, is closely related to theory politics, know-how, organization, and so forth. Any other narrow concept of this is harmful and must be strongly opposed as being alien to our economy. This applies both to planning and implementation.

The various ways and factors leading to increased productivity are numerous and are constantly operational. Under the present conditions, however, those factors related to the perfecting of the organization of work and of the optimal utilization of working time, implementing a strong proletarian discipline everywhere, have assumed particular importance. Every enterprise, every working collective, have reserves and possibilities in this regard and, what is even more important, their effect is achieved without complementary expenditure.

About 92 percent of the workers in the state sector of the economy are working on the basis of norms, but in particular sectors, branches, and enterprises the number of workers working on the basis of basic pay is still high.

The great tasks confronting us require conscious and disciplined work everywhere. Recent achievements indicate that where these basic elements of the organization of production have been up to the level required by the times, where these problems have been properly tackled by the economic organs under the party's guidance, the labor productivity tasks have also been fulfilled. This is shown by the examples of the Enver Hoxha automobile and tractor plant, the Memaljaj, Alarup, and Mborje-Drenove coal mines, the copper mines in Puke and Gjegjan, and so forth. Without such a spirit and mobilization as in the aforementioned and other collectives, there can be no talk of high productivity, there can be no talk of reaching the planned degree of efficiency.

The party and their instruments are better able to mobilize the people as the times and situations require through dashing actions and spirits against all alien manifestations and attitudes to work, which in many cases are the cause of the nonfulfillment of the planned tasks and labor productivity. Is it possible to say that a serious effort has been made with regard to the question of productivity at the Tirana clothing factory, the Korce carpet-weaving factory, some particular factories at the Stalin textile combine, the Berat textile combine, and so forth when the labor norms are not fulfilled? A militant spirit would further raise the efforts of every individual worker to raise his qualifications and his productivity but it would also cause the workers to insist that the cadres of enterprises, of the appropriate sectors of the district executive committees, and ministry directorates account for their negligence in securing adequate supplies of raw and other materials, and so forth for subjective reasons and nothing else. Such cases are not infrequent in the chemical enterprises, in the smelting plants, and in the mineral enrichment plans, thus becoming an obstacle to the steady fulfillment of plans.

The qualitative improvement of labor norms is one important direction in raising labor productivity. This is because experimental-statistical norms still represent a relatively large proportion of all norms. In particular enterprises and sectors of the economy, the technical norms that have been established are easily exceeded at a considerable percentage. These have not been scientifically argued and based on the appropriate documentation. The fact that in some enterprises of the light and food industry, of the mining industry, and so forth the labor productivity indicator is not reached shows that the talk about technical norms is not infrequently only just that talk.

It is necessary to pay greater attention to the development and utilization of internal reserves to raise labor productivity. There are such reserves in every enterprise and in every working collective. Their source lies in the limitless and real possibilities available and continually created by our socialist system. As was stressed by the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum, placing these reserves in the service of increasing the socialist accumulation constitutes one of the most important directions of the work to build socialism relying entirely on our own forces.

MARKO RECEIVES ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU171352 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 17 (ATA) -- The Vice President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania Comrade Rita Marko received on August 16 the delegation of Italy-Albania Friendship Association, made up of the president of this association Arturo Foschi and the member of the presidency of the association Mario Fantaci, who are paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries.

On this occasion, Comrade Rita Marko had a cordial and friendly talk with the Italian guests and evaluated their work for the strengthening of friendship between the Albanian people and the Italian people.

Arturo Foschi and Mario Fantaci, former partisans, participants in the National Liberation War of the Albanian people, after expressing their sincere condolences on the loss of the great leader of the Albanian people and legendary commander of the National Liberation Army Comrade Enver Hoxha, thanked for the high decorations that the Presidium of the People's Assembly accorded to a group of Italian former partisans for their participation and contribution to the National Liberation War of the Albanian people. Present in the reception was also the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries Jorgo Melica.

ZHIVKOV CONFERS WITH AKEL'S PAPAIOANNOU

AU161355 Sofia BTA in English 1205 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Varna, August 16 (BTA) -- Today, Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met Mr. Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) who is on a holiday in Varna.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov acquainted his guest with the activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party and with the tasks set by the February and March plenary sessions (1985) of the CC of the BCP.

Mr. Ezekias Papaioannou informed Mr. Todor Zhivkov of the activities of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus in consolidating all anti-imperialist political forces of the Cyprian people in the struggle for a peaceful resolution of the Cyprian issue in conformity with the UN resolutions, with the summit level agreements and the draft agreement proposed by the UN secretary general for an independent, sovereign, territorial integral, federative, demilitarized and non-aligned Cyprian state.

The two leaders condemned all attempts for dividing Cyprus and stressed the necessity for a peaceful resolution of the Cyprian issue through withdrawing all foreign troops from the territory of the island so that Cyprus can actually turn into an independent integral, non-aligned and demilitarized in the interests of the whole Cyprian people and of world peace. [sentence as received]

Mr. Ezekias Papaioannou condemed the anti-Bulgarian campaign launched in the West as a part of the crusade of the reactionary forces of imperialism aimed at undermining trust among the peoples and the efforts for normalizing the international situation.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Ezekias Papaioannou expressed their deep concern over the dangerous aggravation of the situation in the world. They stressed the great threat posed by the plans for militarizing space as well as by the negative approach of the U.S. ruling circles and NATO at the various disarmament talks. In this connection they stressed the importance of the constructive peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community which are invariably working for decreasing military confrontation, for returning to detente in international relations, for an equal right and mutually advantageous cooperation among the states. They gave a high assessment to the decision of the Soviet Union to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on nuclear tests and expressed satisfaction over the wide international support of this initiatives.

The two leaders pointed out that today it is more than ever necessary to consolidate the unity of the world communist and workers' movement, to step up the unity of action of all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for peace and for averting the nuclear catastrophe.

Communique Issued

For the KHARAYYI "text" of a communique issued by the BCP and the Cypriot Restorative Party of the Working People, AKEL, on the meeting between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Ezekias Papaionnou, AKEL secretary general, see the Cyprus section of the 19 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ZHIVKOV MEETS GREEK CP LEADER FLORAKIS

AU171746 Sofia BTA in English 1644 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Varna, August 17 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met Mr Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece.

In the exchange of opinions on topical international issues, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Harilaos Florakis stressed that the policy of the militaristic circles of the U.S. and NATO -- a policy of interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, of achieving military superiority over the countries of the socialist community and of militarizing space, continues to be source of tension in the world. They stressed that there exist actual possibilities for stopping the arms race and for reviving the process of detente by means of honest and constructive talks and strict adherence to the principles of equality, equal security and peaceful coexistence in the relations among the states of different social orders.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kharilaos Florakis paid special attention to the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and to the unilaterally declared by the Soviet Union moratorium on all nuclear-weapon tests in particular. The two leaders stressed the necessity for consolidating the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and for strengthening the unity of action among all revolutionary, democratic and anti-war forces in the struggle for peace and for averting the nuclear catastrophe. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kharilaos Florakis expressed unanimous opinions on all issues discussed. They stressed the mutual wish for further promoting the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Greece on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the name of the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

With great satisfaction Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kharilaos Florkis noted the upgrade development of the relations between Bulgaria and Greece and declared themselves for their further deepening and broadening in conformity with the interests of the Bulgarian and the Greek peoples.

They stressed that the further promotion of the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans is of paramount importance for the turning of this region into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and for the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world. Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, also took part in the meeting.

ZHIVKOV MEETS TUNISIAN CP LEADER HARMEL

AU181933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] On 18 August in Varna Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met Mohamed Harmel, first secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mohamed Marmel exchanged information on the main tasks solved at the present by the BCP and the Tunisian Communist Party. They discussed topical issues of the international communist and workers movement and the international situation. Special attention was devoted to the issues of limiting and reducing arms and removing the danger of a nuclear war. The great importance of the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as the unity on action between them and all democratic and progressive forces throughout the world, was pointed out. The significance of achieving a turn from confrontation to equal dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation was stressed.

Special attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East. It was pointed out that the adventurist policy of the United States and Israel, within the framework of their strategic alliance, is the main reason for the region's explosive situation. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mohamed Harmel expressed satisfaction with the relations bebetween the BCP and the Tunisian Communist Party, and expressed the wish that these relations develop further on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

CHARTER 77 DISSIDENTS ARRESTED IN BRATISLAVA

Havel, Others Arrested

AU181821 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Prague, Aug 18 (AFP) -- Writer Vaclav Havel and two other Czechoslovak dissidents were arrested Friday in the southern city of Bratislava, friends said here today. He was arrested in the home of Miroslav Kusy, a former Communist Party official turned dissident. Mr. Kusy also was arrested, along with a third person, Tomas Petrivy, sentenced in 1979 to two years' imprisonment for dissident activities. All three had signed the Charter 77 civil rights manifesto.

Mr. Havel was arrested earlier this month in connection with a manifesto which Charter 77 was allegedly publishing to mark the Soviet intervention of August 21, 1968. The writer and two other signatories of Charter 77 arrested on August 9 were released three days later.

Havel Released

AU181840 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Prague, Aug 18 (AFP) -- Writer Vaclav Havel and a friend were released today after three days' detention following their arrest Friday with two other Czechoslovak dissidents in the southern city of Bratislava, friends said here today.

Mr. Havel and a woman friend were arrested in the home of Miroslav Kusy, a former Communist Party official turned dissident. Mr. Kusy also was arrested along with his third guest that night, Tomas Petrivy, sentenced in 1979 to two years' imprisonment for dissident activities. There was no immediate information after Mr. Havel's release on whether Mr. Kusy and Mr. Petrivy were still detained.

STROUGAL, PITRA OPEN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

LD172107 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The national "Land -- The Provider" agricultural exhibition was opened today in Ceske Budejovice. Present at the opening were Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, and a party and government delegation headed by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Here to tell us about the first day is our reporter Jiri Misa.

[Misa] The first of the 16 days of this "Land -- The Provider" exhibition ended 30 minutes ago. Once again this year there is international participation here. As has become the custom, the 13th annual exhibition was opened shortly after 0900 amid very great interest by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, heading a party and government delegation. He recalled the success achieved by the development of large-scale agricultural production over the last 40 years of freedom and the building of socialism in our country. Further on in his speech he said the following:

[Begin Pitra recording] Our agriculture, through its results, has created good prerequisites for approaching the 17th party congress with a positive record.

There are real expectations that the volume of agricultural production foreseen in the 5-year plan will be exceeded. The rate of increase in crop production has been stepped up, our degree of self-sufficiency has further risen, intensification is being implemented more consistently, and the effectiveness of this intensification is gradually improving too. Production in the food industry is growing, our home market is being smoothly supplied, the economic basis of our agricultural enterprises is being strengthened, and the standard of living of agricultural workers is rising. In agriculture, too, the categorical requirement applies for qualitative changes in production forces, based on the harnessing of all the accessible results of science, technology, and progressive working methods. We are therefore glad that this year's exhibition of the fraternal countries also shows our joint efforts for the comprehensive development of agricultural production in order to achieve self-sufficiency throughout our community.

I declare this year's "Land -- The Provider" exhibition open, with the hope that it will make an even more effective contribution to involving science, technology and progressive working methods in the drive for the further growth of agricultural and food production, for increasing effectiveness and greater quality. That will be the best contribution we can make to the broad current of work activity and initiatives which have been undertaken to mark the convening of the 17th CPCZ Congress. [end recording]

REAGAN MESSAGE TO FRG REVANCHISTS ASSAILED

LD161132 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] The message sent to CDU Deputy Hebert Czaja, a leading figure of the West German revanchist organization, the so-called League of Expelled Germans, by U.S. President Ronald Reagan as a thank-you for support during his May visit to the FRG is the subject of a commentary by Vaclav Kvasnicka:

[Kvasnicka] As the saying goes, tell me whom you see and who your friends are and I will tell you who you are. This applies not only in private life, but to politics as well. So Reagan's cordial message to CDU Deputy Herbert Czaja, chairman of the top organization of West German revanchists, the so-called League of Expelled Germans, can be evaluated in no other way than as demonstratively open support for revanchism in the FRG. It is in fact after many years the very first time an American president has used such a way and such sincere words to greet those who openly attack the very foundations of European security and who consider the normalization of relations of the FRG with European socialist countries a splinter in their eye.

Ronald Reagan in particular emphasizes the special contribution of West German revanchists to the renewal of human rights and freedom behind the Iron Curtain. These words sound as if they were taken straight out of a cold war dictionary. They remind us of the postwar rhetoric of cold-war-mongers characterized by aggression and enmity toward socialist states. What is the American President thinking of when he emphasizes the special contributions of Czaja's revanchist, so-called League of Expelled Germans. Csaja himself has many times been heard to say that Germany is not just the FRG and GDR, but that the German Reich still exists within the borders of 1937 and that is why Germany does not end at the Oder and Neisse. And in his shameless attacks against Poland he even went as far as calling on the Polish Government to abolish its planned economy and enable the renewal of German enterprises on Polish territory beyond the Oder and Neisse. Czaja's revanchist, so-called League of Expelled Germans not only does not recognize the decisions of the Potsdam Conference of three victorious powers of 1945 about the definitive establishment of the Polish borders on the Oder and Neisse, but it also denies and attacks the Polish-West German agreement of 1970, which confirmed these borders as the legal borders of Poland.

This is why Reagan's message addressed to Herbert Czaja is not just a slap in the face to the American President Truman, who also confirmed establishment of the Polish borders and the expulsion of Germans from areas beyond the Oder and Neisse with his signature of the Potsdam agreement, but it also shows above all the true meaning and real aims of the present American policy in Europe. It is a matter of efforts by Washington to negate the fruits that grew in the seventies in the shape of such important agreements in Bonn with socialist states, agreements that confirmed the legality of the postwar organization of Europe, and at the same time it is also an attempt to negate the Helsinki Final Act. Reagan's message to the West German revanchists is thus an open attack on the positions of security and peace in Europe, and in particular an attempt to incite forces that are enemies of socialism and peace to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states in an attempt to weaken them. It is synchronized with the policy of the White House, which strives for a revision of the conclusions of the Yalta and Potsdam conference and orients itself toward political and military support.

WEATHER COMPLICATING HARVEST IN EAST SLOVAKIA

AU161040 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Vojtech Majkut, secretary of the East Slovak CPSL Regional Committee: "To Harvest the Maximum, Despite Adverse Weather"]

[Excerpts] This year's weather is not at all favorable for farmers in East Slovakia, especially in the productive southern districts. The soil there is virtually permanently waterlogged, which has greatly damaged the crops, particularly densely sown grain crops. Following the plowing out of damaged winter crops in spring, the newly sown crops have also mostly been washed out, and rainfall has not spared us even in this period. We can thus say without exaggeration that from its beginning the harvest has been a battle for bringing in the crops without losses.

Despite the farmers' increased efforts, we had not succeeded in sowing winter crops on time and to the full extent, with the sole exception of winter rape. The extremely low temperatures at the beginning of the year and the enormous precipitation in spring then caused floods on more than 57,000 hectares of agricultural land. Compared with the long-term average, spring work started with a delay of almost 4 weeks. The situation in plant production has been made even more complicated by the fact that -- as a result of the adverse weather -- we had to plow under 10 percent of winter grain crops, 12 percent of perennial fodder crops, and almost 47 percent of winter rape.

To make up for the plowed-under winter grain crops, in the East Slovak lowlands we expanded the sowing area of corn for grain and in the northern districts the area sown with spring grain crops. The plowed-under winter rape was replaced in the southern districts by sunflowers and in the north by pulse and densely sown grain crops. Nevertheless, almost 5,000 hectares of arable land in the region have not been sown at all because they have been permanently covered with water.

The task of our region is to reap densely sown grain crops from 182,000 hectares, rape from almost 7,500 hectares, and pulse from more than 9,500 hectares.

Now, as the grain ripens, some parts of our region have been hit by storms accompanied by high winds and hail, which have damaged not only grain on more than 20,000 hectares, but also sugar beets and corn grown for grain.

A considerable portion of the grain has not only been flattened, but also strongly infested with weeds and fungi.

Because of the limited possibilities for chemical and mechanical treatment of the crops, this has caused considerable damage during the period of growth. By placing emphasis on a swift and good-quality harvest, we now want to prevent further losses and reduce the difference between the biological and actual harvest to a minimum.

CPCZ OFFICIAL URGES 'NEW ECONOMIC THINKING'

LD181218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Talk in the "Living Words" series, by Karel Horak, deputy departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee]

[Excerpt] It is being shown with ever increasing urgency that in order to accelerate the process of intensification and utilization of easily mobilized reserves, mere employment of organizational and economic tools is insufficient, with a change in people's thinking forming an essential condition in bringing about the desired result. To shape new economic thinking is today as important as creating technical and other prerequisites for the introduction of modern equipment and technology, for the innovation of products and the like.

What does this new economic thinking mean? Often it is presented as the sense for working discipline, order, conscientiousness, efficiency, and other similar and certainly needed features. But there is nothing new in such attitudes to work and the fulfillment of duties, for they ought to be self-evident. New is economic thinking that is motivated by the interests of the community as a whole, that understands fully the importance of the party's strategic line toward intensification of the national economy, and the key role of scientific and technological progress in the current stage of the development of socialism. The new economic thinking expresses the position of the conscious socialist manager, the patriot and internationalist who does not put the interests of his workplace, enterprise or sector first, but who instead champions purposefully such attitudes and solutions of problems that emanate from the needs of the community.

At first sight it might appear that we do not even have to fight for the new economic thinking. No one speaks against the principles which characterize it, and everyone even supports and champions it verbally. When, however, it comes down to it, as the saying goes, the situation is different. How, for instance, does the new economic thinking -- about which the majority of managerial workers boast -- tally with the endeavors that are repeated every year to obtain for one's enterprise the lowest possible plan and the highest possible allocation of material, manpower, wage and capital investment resources, a plan which runs counter to the directive approved by party and state bodies and which does not correspond to the interests of society.

Or let us take the playing-it-safe attitude, which is an integral part of many economic workers and which is characterized by the efforts to maintain the established production process and organization of labor and not to complicate one's life by radical innovations of products or by changing production technology. One could talk in a similar vein about shift-working and the utilization of fixed assets, which are stagnating and which even have a downward trend in some enterprises.

It is evident that every change, let alone a radical one, carries with it certain risk; it calls for greater effort and upsets the established order of things, and in order to ensure its implementation it is essential to exert greater organizational and political work. Its results will, however, be reflected in the higher technical standard and utility value of products, and in meeting better the requirements of the domestic market, and as a rule also in greater competitiveness on external markets.

This is why it is essential for party organizations, and thereby also the organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Union of Youth -- especially now in the period leading to the congress when annual membership meetings of party organizations are being prepared -- to oppose tendencies to proceed in the application of sciences and technology and the pushing through of the interests of the community as a whole, along the road of moderate progress; to subject such a course of action to criticism; and to demand a radical remedy from communists in the management of enterprises, which are answerable for such things. Although the annual membership meetings of party organizations will be dealing with a broad range of problems, one subject ought to be the new economic thinking and how it is being applied in practice within the area in which it operates. The road of moderate progress, along which some economic workers are proceeding, is a comfortable one, but it means continued extensive development of the national economy. It is in variance with the strategic line of the party, and with the interests of society and working people.

The results of sciences and technology cannot be applied in practice in an evolutionary way. Scientific and technological revolution requires a revolutionary jump, a change in existing attitudes, and we must jointly strive to bring about such a change in our economy. We will succeed in bringing it about sooner if economic workers and all working people adopt and implement the new economic thinking.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU161409 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK President, and to Chairman of the DPRK State Council Kang Song-san, congratulating them on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese occupiers:

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the government and people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf, we are sending you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and all Korean people sincere, comradely greetings and congratulations on the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese occupiers.

Your country's freedom was redeemed by immense sacrifices in a determined struggle, waged by the Korean people under the leadership of communists. On the side of the glorious Soviet Army, Korean patriotic forces concluded with victory the liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism and militarism. After repulsing the aggression by American imperialism, the Korean people -- under the leadership of the WPK -- firmly embarked upon the path of socialist construction.

We in the CSSR sincerely rejoice over the results of the Korean people's selfless work in building their fatherland, and cordially congratulate them on these successes.

We value and fully support the endeavor of the DPRK Government and the people for a peaceful unification of Korea without outside interference, and for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

With a feeling of satisfaction we note that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our parties, our socialist states, and the nations of the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have reached a high level.

The visit last year to our country by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK President, is an important new impetus for the further development of these relations. We are convinced that the mutual relations will further expand and deepen to the benefit of our two countries in the interests of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you and all people of your country new successes in building socialist society in the spirit of the conclusions of the Sixth WPK Congress, in the struggle for an accelerated withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, and for a peaceful unification of your fatherland on democratic foundations.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE CRITICIZING FRG JOURNALIST

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Reportage of FRG Journalist 'Full of ...Slander'; published in the 15 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages D 2 and D 3:

Name of Vienna correspondent make read Mr Carl Stroehm... (correcting spelling of name)

Page D 2, paragraph seven, line four make read.... he passes his "initiated" judgement: "For the ... (supplying dropped quotation marks)

Page D 3, paragraph four, line three make read .... vicinity of Gabcikovo, where the CSSR has ... (deleting superfluous comma)

Page D 3, paragraph five, line three make read .... stories about the oppression of the Catholic church are ... (supplying dropped words)

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR WASTE PROCESSING INNOVATION -- Prague, Aug 17 (CTK) -- Liquid radioactive waste from nuclear power plants can be processed into a solid calcinated waste by means of a new device developed and built in the engineering works Kralovopolske Strojirny in Brno. Tests in the nuclear research institute in Rez near Prague showed that the calcinator will have also uses in metallurgy, mining and waste water treatment. The calcinator will be on display at the international engineering fair in Brno next month. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1504 GMT 17 Aug 85 LD]

GALLIUM PRODUCTION TO INCREASE -- (CTK) -- In view of the expected increase in gallium consumption in the world, the Slovak National Uprising Plant in Ziar nad Hronom, Slovakia is planning to increase gallium production five-fold by 1992. The plant has been producing gallium for 10 years. Some of the new productions introduced in the plant during this period are gallium arsenide (for laser technology), and semisolation gallium (for rapid integrated circuits, replacing silicon). The CSSR is using gallium arsenide for solar cells; the product will also be used for building solar power stations in space. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Aug 85 p 2 AU]

FRG CITIZEN GIVEN 13-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ESPIONAGE

LD161556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 Aug (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court on Friday sentenced FRG citizen Guenter Maag to 13 years imprisonment, in accordance with paragraphs 98 and 108 of the penal code, for many years of wide-ranging military espionage against the GDR.

It was proved in the main judicial proceedings that Maag had been in the pay of the FRG's Federal Intelligence Service (BND) since 1979, had spied with great intensity to the detriment of the interests of the GDR, and had supplied a further person to the BND for recruitment. While carrying out his criminal activity he misused visits to the GDR.

Maag was recruited as a spy in 1979 by full-time BND employee "Claus," who at first introduced himself as a representative of a public opinion research institute run under the cover name of "Kraemer," and was briefed, schooled, and given instructions at numerous conspiratorial meetings. The judgment of the higher military court points out that the FRG secret service is making a substantial contribution through its subversive and peace-endangering activities to accelerating the course of confrontation and arms escalation of the aggressive NATO circles.

FRG COMBAT AIRCRAFT VIOLATE AIRSPACE 15 AUG

LD161338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 Aug (ADN) -- There was a further violation of GDR airspace on 15 August 1985. Two FRG combat aircraft penetrated GDR airspace north of the island of Ruegen and overflew in a provocative manner a border ship employed to secure the sea border of the GDR. Such actions represent a flagrant violation of the norms of international law and contradict the principles of development of relations between states.

HONECKER VISITS HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

LD161701 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 Aug (ADN) -- SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker visited Berlin's Ernst Thaelmann Park on Friday. He had a friendly meeting with Soviet sculptor Lev Kerbel at his place of work, the site of the future Ernest Thaelmann memorial at the center of the park of the same name with its new housing area in the Prenzlauer Berg Kries. Erich Honecker was informed by the sculptor of the rapid progress of the work on the monument to the great German revolutionary and workers' leader, which, to mark the 100th anniversary of his birth in April 1986, is to be completed as a fitting centerpiece for the new housing and recreational area in the capital's traditional working class kreis.

Afterwards, Erich Honecker visited road building works in progress at the Griefswalder Strasse junction with Ernst Thaelmann Park and undertook a lengthy tour of the new housing area, which led to many cordial meetings with construction workers and Berliners who have already made their homes in the new kreis.

Accompanying Erich Honecker on his visit to the Ernst Thaelmann Park and the new housing area were members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag and Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the SED Berlin area (Bezirk) Executive Committee. Also present was the head of the SED Central Committee's Construction Department, Gerhard Troelitzsch; state Secretary Karl-Heinz Martini; and Professor Ehrhardt Gisske, director general of the Construction Ministry's Berlin section.

While viewing the already completed parts of the memorial and the model of the housing area, Erich Honecker paid tribute to Lev Kerbel's artistic creation and also to the collective for the lay-out of the Ernst Thaelmann Park from the city planning, architectural, and artistic points of view. He expressed his warmest thanks and his recognition for what has been achieved thus far, which is exemplary among the great initiatives in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

COMMENTARY EXPRESSES DESIRE FOR RETURN TO DETENTE

AU161247 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 15 Aug 85 p 2

[Hartmut Kholmetz commentary headlined "Our Goal: Return to Detente"]

[Text] The USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist countries have never been supporters of a policy of confrontation and exacerbated international relations between states of different social systems. The reason for this are based on the following principles: no one in the socialist world can achieve any advantages or privileges from arms production and war preparations. In addition, we are guided by the following insight: Security in the nuclear age can only be achieved by joint concerted efforts for arms limitation and disarmament, not by striving for military superiority. And, finally, we know that mankind's global problems -- from environmental protection to the elimination of hunger in large parts of the world -- can be solved only by cooperation of the states in East and West, North and South.

Therefore, at the 10th plenum Erich Honecker called working for a return to detente a decisive centerpiece of our policy.

The current international situation, however, is far from the ideals of detente, so much so that sometimes it is questioned whether a return to detente is possible at all.

We have no doubts in this respect. Here we totally agree with our allies. And we act accordingly.

There are strong reasons for our optimism.

First, there are the experiences we have gained in our work for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. In the innumerable meetings of members of our party and state leadership with leading politicians of Western countries there has always been agreement on the basic issue that today there is no more urgent task than to prevent a nuclear war and to lastingly safeguard peace.

Second, it has been proved that the more massively the supporters of confrontation attack detente, the more active become preparations, and working for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Just think of the expansion of the worldwide peace movement. Just think of the joint peace initiative of India, Argentina, Mexico, Greece, Sweden, and Tanzania, or the recent decision to create a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

Third, in spite of the current attitude of the United States towards questions of detente and stopping the arms race, there is no reason to lose courage. "Because of the following," as Mikhail Gorbachev stated in his most recent TASS interview, the responsibility resting with the USSR and the United States is too great for them to evade a solution to major security matters."

If the socialist countries set a return to detente as a goal for themselves, they not only mean a return to the level achieved in the seventies. Mikhail Gorbachev characterized detente as "an indispensible but only transitory stage in passing from a world overflowing with weapons to a reliable and universal system of international security."

This is because political detente must be underpinned by military detente -- that is by concrete measures of confidence building, arms limitation, and disarmament -- if it is to last. The socialist states have put forth concrete proposals for a reliable and universal system of international security: banning the arms race in space and halting it on earth, a treaty on renouncing the use of force between Warsaw Pact and NATO, and renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear powers.

These positions are the base of our work for a coalition of reason and realism. Because they do not result in unilateral advantage for either side and proceed form the principle of equality and equal security, they are meeting with increasing support in the West, too. A return to detente is therefore not only necessary in principle but also possible in practice.

DKP'S MIES SPEAKS AT 17 AUGUST HAMBURG RALLY

LD171749 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Hamburg, 17 Aug (ADN) -- "As a party of peace, as a consistent, active and uniting force of the peace movement, all our minds and energies aim at ensuring that never again will a war emanate from German soil, and that the FRG will become a factor of peace." This was stated by DKP Chairman Herbert Mies on Saturday in his address at a rally at the Hamburg Eernst-Thaelmann Square outside the former residence of the German workers leader.

The really marked the start of the Ernst-Thaelmann pledge with which the DKP, under the motto "Strengthen the DKP -- the party of peace, work, and socialism," is preparing its eighth party congress. The rally started with delegations of the party Executive Committee, the Hamburg DKP area Executive Committee, and the Association of Victims of Nazi Persecution/League of Antifascists laying wreaths and floral arrangements at the memorial tablet to Ernst Thaelmann, which is fixed to the building.

Herbert Mies praised the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions by the USSR and called on the federal government to ask Washington to join in this initiative. "The militarization of space must be prevented, the arms race on earth must be stopped, and the American nuclear missiles must be removed again from FRG territory."

As a party of peace, the DKP is unswervingly in favor of continuation of the policy of detente. The DKP chairman emphasized: "We need good peaceful relations between the USSR and the United States. We need a new stage in the policy of detente. We need adherence to treaties with the USSR and other socialist countries. We need good-neighborly relations of peaceful coexistence with the GDR." Therefore, the DKP welcomes dialogue and negotiations between the states of the socialist and capitalist worlds.

The success of the struggle for peace and the fight against mass unemployment, against social cuts, and for a change to democratic and social progress depends largely on the alliance policy. The Communists of the FRG were and remain pioneers for broad democratic alliances and for the unity of action of the working class.

The DKP chairman sharply rejected the policy of job-denials and the defamation and slandering of his party. "The DKP is a party of the FRG; it is a part of the working people, part of the working class," he said. "Our policy's highest principle was and remains: Everything for the wellbeing of the people, for the wellbeing of our country." The party continues to be guided by this principle also in relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

At the end of his speech Herbert Mies bade farewell to a DKP delegation of 250, which will attend the Thaelmann celebrations in Buchenwald (GDR) on Sunday. "All these comrades are charged with the following: Convey to the Communists of the GDR, the SED, its Central Committee, and its general secretary the greetings from us West German Communists," the DKP chairman exclaimed. "Tell them: Just as the GDR honors with her socialist reality Ernst Thaelmann's legacy, we shall do likewise in our fight for peace, work, and socialism for the strenghening of the DKP."

After Herbert Mies, the 18-year old Hamburg pupil Vivienne Wark spoke about what induced her to join the DKP last May.

The cultural program involved the actress Donata Hoeffer and the Hamburg Shawm Orchestra. The choir of the veteran working circle of the Hamburg DKP, many of whom are former comrades of Ernst Thaelmann, sang the Thaelmann song.

PARTY OFFICIALS LAY WREATHS HONORING THAELMANN

LD181112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1010 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Weimar, 18 Aug (ADN) -- Ernst Thaelmann's memory was honored today at a ceremonious wreath laying by the SED Central Committee at the Buchenwald national memorial crematorium. The leader of the German working class was murdered here 41 years ago.

Together with many workers, Young Pioneers, and members of the FDJ, Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Mueller, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk Executive Committee of the SED; and other personages of Thuringia Bezirk attended the ceremony.

To the strains of Chopin's Funeral March, the SED Central Committee wreath was laid at the pylon with the eternal flame. The ribbon is inscribed with the words: "to the outstanding leader of the German and international workers movement, Comrade Ernst Thaelmann."

Wreaths of the Council of State, Council of Ministers, the National Council of the National Front, the central Executive Committee of the antifascist resistance fighters, and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany were also laid in Thaelmann's memory. The deputations of the parties and mass organizations and visitors to the memorial bowed their heads in silence.

Next, Herbert Haeber and Gerhard Mueller laid a wreath from the SED Central Committee at the memorial for Rudolf Breitscheid. This upright Social Democrat lost his life a few days after the murder of the KPD Chairman in Buchenwald. The wreath ribbon was inscribed with the words: "to the steadfast German antifascist, and upright fighter for the cause of the working class, Comrade Rudolf Breitscheid."

NVA MEMBERS AWARDED HUNGARIAN ARMY MEDALS

AU162007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 4 August in Berlin, generals and officers of the National People's Army [NVA] were awarded the "Medal for Comradeship in Arms" of the Hungarian People's Army. They had been awarded the medals by Colonel General Istvan Olah, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. The medals were presented by Dr. Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR. Participating in the festive event at the embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic was Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the ground forces.

Lieutenant General Manfred Gehmert, chief of an NVA military district, extended thanks on behalf of those awarded. The bestowing of awards is an obligation for them to exert also in the future all their strength to honorably fulfill their internationalist duties of alliance for the protection of the socialist gains of the fraternal peoples and for securing peace, he said.

HONECKER GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON ANNIVERSARY

AU161404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)-- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese militarism, I convey to you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK people, and the DPRK Government the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the GDR people.

The events of 1945 were decisively marked by the historical victory of the USSR over Hitlerite fascism. Korea's liberation from the colonial yoke through the best sons and daughters of Korea united in the ranks of the partisans, and through the heroic struggle of the Soviet Army, became a turning point in the Korean people's history and also opened on Korean soil the historical chance to build a new, socialist state.

In the past 40 years the DPRK working people, under the tested leadership of the WPK, have achieved great, impressive successes in building socialism. Today the DPRK is a state which is respected in the world, which stands unshakably in the ranks of the forces of peace and progress, and which is actively making its contribution to the easing of tensions on the Korean peninsula and to safeguarding peace.

We can state with great pleasure that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are universally and fruitfully developing on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. With your visit to the GDR and the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded on that occasion, a new, higher phase in the fraternal relations between our two socialist states was initiated.

I am firmly convinced that the fraternal relations between our parties and states will continue to develop and deepen to the benefit of our peoples.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, from the bottom of my heart much success, creative energy, and well-being in your responsible activity.

TISCH, LUXEMBOURG TU LEADER DISCUSS PEACE ISSUES

LD171024 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB, and John Castengnaro, president of the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Luxembourg, agreed in an exchange of views in Berlin that intensified activity by all trade unions in the peace movement is urgently required. Regardless of their views and international affiliation, they should promote the cooperation of all forces interested in peace preservation in a coalition of reason and goodwill. The two trade union leaders expressed the expectation that the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva will lead to practical disarmament steps on earth and keep space free of weapons. Harry Tisch stressed the great value of the USSR's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW VENEZUELAN ENVOY

LD151359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1153 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR and Venezuela have identical or converging views on major international issues. This was evident at a meeting of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Venezuelan Ambassador Dr Adolfo Molina Duarte, who presented his credentials in Berlin today. These shared views relate specifically to the creation of a broadly based coalition guided by reason and realism to preserve peace, the ending of the arms race, and the prevention of the militarization of space as the paramount tasks at present. The two men expressed concern at developments in Central America. They agreed that the conflict must be resolved by political means. Erich Honecker praised Venezuela's efforts in the Contadora Group. It was stressed that favorable conditions exist for the development and deepening of bilateral relations.

COMMUNISTS USE DGB TO UNDERMINE FRG TRADE UNIONS

For a Bonn DIE WELT report on an article by Horst Niggemeier, editor in chief of the Industrial Trade Union for Coal Mining and Energy's magazine EINHEIT, in which Niggemeier says that the SED and DPK are using the DGB to undermine the FRG trade union movement, see the FRG section of the 15 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

NEW EXCAVATOR TO USSR -- Cottbus, 18 Aug (ADN) -- The first goods wagons carrying crawler tracks and other component parts of a newly developed bucket wheel excavator for Siberian mining operations have set out for the 8,000 km journey from Schwermaschinenbau Lauchhammer. The Beryozovskiy open-cast mine of the Kansk-Achinsk mining district which, with deposits of 600 billion metric tons is the USSR's biggest lignite deposit, is to begin shortly with the assembly of the first "SRS (K) 4000" excavator. Developed for operations under extreme temperatures of minus 40 to plus 40 degrees celsius, this giant can remove 130,000 cubic meters of overburden per day. Weighing more than 5,000 tonnes and being 184 meters long, from the bucket wheel to the tip of the cantilever, it represents the largest export-product from the Takraf heavy engineering combine. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0623 GMT 18 Aug 85 LD]

HETENYI MEETS IRAN PRIME MINISTER IN TEHRAN

LD161103 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 16 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Iranian Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation headed by Hungarian Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi and Iranian Minister of Agriculture 'Abbas 'Ali Zali held its regular session in Tehran on August 14th and 15th. They reviewed the current standing of bilateral trade and economic relations and examined possibilities for advancing them. They expressed their willingness to continue to expand economic cooperation and trade and declared that it was their mutual intention to promote that expansion. Istvan Hetenyi was received by Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi and he also met with the ministers for energy affairs, the petroleum industry, public health and foreign affairs.

HEALTH MINISTER ENDS TALKS WITH IRAQI COUNTERPART

LD161929 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 16 (MTI) -- Sadiq Hamid 'Allush, minister of health of the Republic of Iraq, visited Hungary at the head of a delegation from August 12 to 16 on the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Health Laszlo Medve. The ministers discussed the opportunities for the development of cooperation, gave briefs on the health situation in their countries and signed a cooperation working programme for 1986-87. Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Sadiq Hamid 'Allush. The delegation visited several health institutes in the capital and held talks with managers of Medimpex and Medicor. The Iraqi delegation left Budapest Friday.

NICARAGUAN YOUTH DELEGATION DEPARTS 17 AUGUST

LD171809 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 17 (MTI) -- After finishing its three-day visit paid to Hungary at the invitation of the KISZ CC, a Nicaraguan youth delegation, headed by Douglas Guerrero, secretary of the National Commission of the July 19 Sandinista Youth League, left Budapest Saturday.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR SEND GREETINGS TO DPRK

LD141818 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 14 Aug 85

["Telegram of Hungarian Leaders -- DPR Korea National Day" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have cabled their greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the DPR Korea, and Kang Son-san, premier of the Administration Council, on the occasion of the National Day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The telegram of Hungarian leaders states: "On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people, we are sending our heartfelt good wishes to you, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Korean people".

"On the occasion of this historic anniversary we wish you and the Korean working people further success in the construction of socialist society, and the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their consistent struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country."

BRIEFS

NEW NATIONAL BANK GENERAL MANAGER -- Budapest, August 13 (MTI) -- The minister of finance has relieved Jeno Szirmai of his post as general manager of the National Savings Bank on his own request owing to his retirement and appointed Laszlo Tisza, former chairman of the Szabolcs-Szatmar County Council in his stead. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 13 Aug 85 LD]

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS — The Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank announced this week that the value of cooperation-type trade in the first 6 months of the year exceeded 6 billion forints. This also means that the exports of Hungarian enterprises were 50 percent larger than cooperation-type imports and that the cooperation of domestic enterprises with foreign partners is constantly improving. [Excerpt] [Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 12 Aug 85 LD]

TALKS ON RELATIONS WITH JAPANESE -- Kono Yohey, chairman of the Japanese new liberal club, member of parliament, and chairman of the Hungarian-Japanese Friendship Society, visited Hungary from 20 to 25 July at the invitation of Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs. The Japanese politician held talks with his hosts on Hungarian-Japanese relations and on the possibilities of their development, as well as on current international issues. He met with Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of culture, and Gyorgy Nador, general director of the International Cultural Institute. Kono Yohey was received by Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, and Janos Berecz, MSZMP secretary, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 85 p 5 AU]

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AU162106 Vienna Television Service in German 1930 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Interview given by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PPR premier and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, to Vienna television reporter Paul Lendvai in Warsaw; date not given -- videotaped; questions in German, answers in Polish with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Lendvai] How would you draw a balance of the consolidation process, particularly taking into consideration the opposition and the church? In which respect is Poland today different?

[Jaruzelski] The question is very broadly put. Maybe I will start by answering the last part. We applied special means, the proclamation of martial law; we did not do this to defend the old system, to uphold it but to introduce multifaceted reforms under the protection of martial law. And it is in this respect that Poland is different. These large-scale reforms in the field of economy, politics and social life -- I do not wish to say more about this because we do not have the time for it -- show that today Poland is different from what it was before 1980. But it is also different than it was before December 1981 because it is a stable country, a state which is able to exercise normal state functions.

We are attaching great importance to the problem of national understanding. There is probably no other nation in the world in which all people would agree on all problems with all others. This is also true in our country.

The conflict was very deep. But we have the most difficult moments behind us. The process of understanding is being continued. Proof of this we saw in the latest elections to the People's Councils, and also in many other aspects of our society's consolidation. We count on the coming parliamentary elections in autumn this year to confirm this. There are forces that want to oppose these tendencies. They call it opposition. Perhaps the opposition here has to be understood in a different way than in the West. In the West there is no opposition that wanted to reach power by ruining the national economy, by dissolving the state. This was the nature of our so-called opposition. The relics of the opposition are still rather alive but the influence of that opposition is more and more decreasing. And we do not block the road to anyone who wants to develop Poland together with us, to build the national economy.

We pursue a very open policy, and at the same time we oppose everything that would violate the social order and the law.

Relations between the state and the Church are also very important. Under Polish conditions this is a very important problem. The Church is the institution as well as the millions of believers. With these millions of believers we have been building socialism for 40 years. We continue to have harmonious relations with them. They are represented in every organ of our social and political life, and also in the party. Relations with the Church as an institution are correct, even though they have experienced different periods in the 40-year history. But we want them to improve more and more. My most recent meeting with Cardinal Glemp -- so I believe -- served that purpose. The activity of a section of the clergy that is meddling in politics, activity which has an expansive effect and thus renders an understanding difficult, constitutes an inconvenience.

[Lendvai] There were rumors that the pope might be allowed or would like to come to Poland for the 1987 Eucharist Congress. What is the government's attitude?

[Jaruzelski] There have not been any talks concerning this question. Neither with the Episcopate nor with the Vatican and the government. Therefore, this problem is unknown to us and I cannot give an opinion on that. The pope visited Poland twice -- as you know -- in 1979 and in 1983. Both visits took place in the spirit of the great religious commitment of our society, in the spirit of respect for the head of the Church, who at the same time is Polish, and in the constructive spirit of the talks which we had with the pope.

[Lendvai] We talked about stabilization and consolidation and I would now like to ask how the general sees the role of the new trade unions and the attitude towards Solidarity and toward the attitude of the workers class?

[Jaruzelski] We consider questions of the trade unions with the utmost respect, I would like to repeat: not due to tactical or economic reasons but due to reasons of principle. Our -- unfortunately bitter -- experiences convinced us how necessary a strong trade union movement is for the country, the state, the nation -- an authentic independent trade union movement -- and such trade unions are currently established. At present they have more than 5 and 1/2 million members. They unite more than 50 percent of all working people, with an even higher figure in such important industrial sectors as metallurgy and mining. It is also higher concerning the workers. They are trade unions of partnership, trade unions with which the government must hold tough and difficult discussions. We had proof of this concerning the price hikes for food. We had to give in view of some demands of the trade unions. This is no easy cooperation. They are not government or regime trade unions, as it is sometimes said. They are independent. We think that strong trade unions can demand and take much. But at the same time strong trade unions can give much to the country. They can strengthen the power, the strength, the national economy of the country. And this is the logic in this policy. Now concerning Solidarity: Probably not everybody knows that the new trade unions have 60 to 70 percent of the former Solidarity members, including the chairman of the new trade unions, who also was a member of Solidarity. The former Solidarity members are also represented in many organs of our social, political and economic life. We do not divide our society into those who were members of Solidarity and those who were not, but we only see those who today want to build a better richer Poland. In this view there is no problem or division. This problem only exists concerning the struggle some groups are carrying on against the Polish state in its present form.

I want to stress once more: the trade unions in the PPR will become stronger and stronger, will consolidate themselves and develop. I do not know if you know that every month about 100,000 people enter the new trade unions. Show me another country in the world where the trade unions increase by 100,000 members every month. We are convinced that in some years they will reach the same status they had before, but this does not mean that 100 percent of the working people have to be members of the trade unions.

[Lendvai] What are the prospects for realizing the economic reform and for economic stabilization?

[Jaruzelski] The economic reform was introduced on 1 January 1982. This date alone can prove to what extent we are resolved to consistently implement it. It was only a couple of days after the proclamation of martial law. Martial law, by its very nature, hardly favors mechanisms that would set economic reform going. Nevertheless, we decided to introduce it because we are convinced that this is the right way which permits us to stimulate the working people, to ensure more independence to the enterprises, a greater flexibility for economic activities, to eliminate various bureaucratic formalist encumbrances. We were able to see for ourselves that these hopes came true, even though we are pursuing the economic reform under very difficult conditions, which are not favorable to achieving full effects, to being able to develop all the assets of economic reform. We introduced economic reform while the national economy was deranged, disorganized; at a time when the economic restrictions hit us in a very painful manner, when imports from Western states declined 50 percent. Hence, the national economy operated under unnatural conditions. Nevertheless, the reform yielded great results because, since as early as 1983, we have had an annual increase in the national income of roughly 6 percent. This is a rather high growth rate. It will probably be somewhat lower this year because we had difficult winter months, which resulted in restrictions in some sectors of industry. But we shall fulfill the 3-year plan and perhaps even exceed it. And something that is particularly important, the reform contributes to greater labor activity.

[Lendvai] So what 3-year or 5-year plans?

[Jaruzelski] We could only start planning after the national economy became stable to some extent. Normally we have 5-year plans. This time, however, we planned for the 1983-84-85 period.

[Lendvai] The year 1983 is...

[Jaruzelski] And we shall fulfill this 3-year plan, and what is particularly important is that we shall fulfill it even under conditions in which for the first time in a few years, we are not raising any loans. Quite to the contrary, we are beginning to pay back interest. In the seventies we consumed more national income than we produced. Today it is exactly the opposite. We are producing more than is consumed inside the country. This naturally entails additional difficulties. It shows, however, that the national economy is regaining its health.

[Lendvai] Do you want to further pursue this course?

[Jaruzelski] The economic reform is irreversible. We are modifying it according to the experiences that we are accumulating. But we believe that this is the only way to modernize the economy, to introduce new methods, to accelerate technical progress, to modernize administrative and management processes, to make them agree with the requirement for maximum efficiency of our national economy. It seems that it is a law-governed feature of the present period, a typical phenomenon in the socialist countries, that, as you well know, all socialist countries at different paces and to a different extent, in different forms, are engaging in reformatory activities in the national economy. Our activities in this area are very daring and original, but this fits into the overall trend.

[Lendvai] Are there not also very strong opponents to this reform?

[Jaruzelski] There are opponents to everything and in every country. This is probably so, I assume. The world is not inhabited by angels, but by people who uphold differing views. But this is a peripheral phenomenon today. Such marginal groups, however, have no influence on the one who sits somewhere at the top, in the decisionmaking centers -- people who yearn for the olden times, for guidance under the old style, even though certainly such cases also exist, such trends. But there also exist adjustment difficulties at the very bottom, difficulties in working under the conditions of the new mechanism. People have become used to the fact that various orders, plans, recommendations, tasks came down from the top. It often was more comfortable for them that way. Today these things must be done with one's own forces, one's own problems must be solved with one's own forces. One must work better to earn more, and earn less if one does not work well. And not everybody can cope with this. Hence it is not only an economic process, I might say, but also a psychological process.

[Lendvai] In conclusion of the domestic policy part I would like to ask you about the significance of the new election law.

[Jaruzelski] I think that this is also an element of the answer to your first question as to how Poland is different today, that is, also how the new election law is basically different from the election laws that were applicable in former years. Once more I do not want to delve into details. You may acquaint yourself with this law here in great detail. But this is a new quality to the election law which gives the voters, the citizens much greater, very extensive opportunities for an authentic choice, not only during the voting process itself, but in the course of the entire procedure that precedes the voting process, in the nomination of the candidates, the assemblies that precede the voting at which the working people, the workers, can state their views concerning many candidates. There are 474 social organizations that are authorized to register candidates and there are many registrations. People are meeting these candidates at election meetings, are talking to them, asking for their views and for their program. Hence, a limited number of candidates are being nominated on this basis, and subsequently in any case one out of two will be elected to parliament. Thus, this is something entirely new.

[Lendvai] This means that people do not only cast a vote, they can also choose among candidates?

[Jaruzelski] Exactly so. There is now a choice between two candidates. This is an understanding now, before the elections, among the political parties, the Catholic associations, the laymen associations and other organizations that are nominating their representatives according to a certain ratio system, and subsequently these representatives will elected specific deputies.

[Lendvai] The road from isolation back into the international arena: What does this imply in practice and how do you see relations between Austria and Poland in this context?

[Jaruzelski] I believe that the attempts at a blockade, at a boycott of Poland have failed. This is becoming increasingly evident today. Visits to Poland by statesmen from all over the world at various levels are taking place. We are also present at the international forums. This agrees with the traditional foreign policy of Poland, a policy in which we have always been very active, have always started many initiatives.

It is in this context that we know how to highly value the relations with Austria. We are of the opinion that these relations are not only important bilaterally but also on a European scale. Our good relations may constitute a model in a certain respect. Poland is a socialist country, a member of the Warsaw Pact. Austria is a neutral country with a different social system. But our relations are developing well. Many things are linking us, first and foremost our common features, our aims, our intentions concerning peace in Europe and in the world at large. We know how to highly value Austria's activity in this field, the activity of the Austrian politicians, of your diplomats. Vienna as an important venue of important meetings and negotiations -- all this now imparts to Austria a great weight in international politics. We are also virtually interested in the further positive development of this peace policy. The difficulties that occurred in Poland in 1981 and 1982 contributed to the fact that our relations could not develop that far but their fundamental structure was never affected. And it is now further developing favorably. There are many contacts, meetings at various levels, state, parliamentary, ministerial levels. I can highly appreciate the recent visit by Norwegian Minister Gratz. I very much expect the visit by Chancellor Sinowatz to take place soon. I hope for new incentives in our cooperation, first and foremost in the economic field. I believe that the next session of the mixed commission on economic cooperation will take place in November. We hope that it will produce specific solutions for the further development of the economies of our countries. I think there exist good prospects for collaboration.

[Lendvai] What are the prospects for lifting the U.S. sanctions against Poland and how do you see the development of relations between Washington and Warsaw?

[Jaruzelski] Actually, you should ask this of the representative of the United States because the United States has imposed economic sanctions on Poland. This is a violation of international law, since only the United Nations has the right to impose economic sanctions. We consider these sanctions detrimental and unjustified. Nobody acts against South Africa, but to us the United States has caused damage at a value of $15 billion. The relations with the United States are bad at present. We regret that. We would like to improve the relations but according to the principles of respect for our sovereignty and noninterference in our domestic affairs. Some time ago we brought up the initiative to hold working talks which would help to clear up each side's standpoint. To date we have not yet got any response; we hope that as time passes the United States will realize that the method it chose in acting against Poland is ineffective, and that it understand that those not present cannot have any rights.

[Lendvai] Of course, Poland's relations with the FRG are followed with great interest -- also in Austria. How does the general see the reasons for the latest developments in this field?

[Jaruzelski] These relations are not only of bilateral importance, but they are also important for the stability in Europe. You certainly remember the time when the FRG did not recognize the PPR's western border, and this poisoned the atmosphere in the fifties and sixties. And only in the seventies after these problems had been settled did cooperation develop, not only between Poland and the FRG, but on a much larger scale. Unfortunately, in the eighties there has been an unfavorable development, but there are seeds of cooperation. We are counting on the further development of the relations. This was also served by meetings at different levels and by economic cooperation projects. We appreciate all realistically thinking forces in the FRG which want to embark upon this path. At the same time, we observe with concern the appearance of revanchist, revisionist tendencies as well as the fact that today the FRG is -- as one could say -- the main arsenal of NATO, which is very dangerous considering the experience of World War II, the European experiences.

Therefore, we are now very interested that the disarmament negotiations, the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in November, achieve positive results. We hope for an improvement in the relations with the FRG, even though -- I would like to point that out once more -- we view many phenomena in this country with great concern, and we are determinedly opposed to them.

[Lendvai] What does the closer integration within the East bloc mean, and particularly what is the significance of Soviet aid for Poland?

[Jaruzelski] The economic integration of the CEMA member-countries, of the socialist community, has received new, very important stimuli over the past few years. Such a stimulus was the talk at the highest level last year in Moscow, as well as the CEMA conference this year in Warsaw. We consider the development of this cooperation to be of great importance due to fundamental reasons: There is much that unites us with these countries -- ideology, social system, and the interests of our nations. During the past, the difficult time, we were able to satisfy ourselves that the socialist countries, the USSR, are safe and stable partners who have been and still are systematically aiding us under the conditions which developed in our national economy. We have rather high debts to the USSR but on very favorable terms. The USSR grants loans for most of the deliveries to Poland. It continues to help us, and during the difficult time, in 1980, it gave us a free loan of $0.5 billion.

But I think the most important thing is the integration with the powerful national economy of the USSR, which -- due to the changes in the country, due to the dynamic leadership of Gorbachev -- is being speedily modernized, and we will accelerate our development, too, because of our links to this community. This does not mean that we want to distance ourselves from cooperation with other countries. On the contrary, I am convinced that Poland -- deeply rooted in CEMA -- is a stronger, more credible partner in the relations with other countries, also with Western countries.

[Lendvai] You mentioned the dynamic leadership of Gorbachev, General. Is this also felt in Poland?

[Jaruzelski] This is difficult to say precisely. We do have our own policy. But we are very pleased when our allies, our fundamental allies, are developing their domestic economic process in such a dynamic way. This increases our joint power, and this also confirms that our own policy is right, our own policy, which -- as I have already said -- is setting in motion an intensive development thanks to the economic reform. We have very good contacts with Mikhail Gorbachev, and there exists mutual understanding. We think that this will be deepened for the benefit of our two countries.

CONSULTATIONS ON SEJM CANDIDATES DISCUSSED

AU161734 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Jarzy Weber: "The Binding Opinion of the Electorate"]

[Text] The consultative meetings of citizens which are commencing shortly are a new stage in the PPR Sejm election campaign. This stage is marked by a radical increase in general citizens' participation in the election process. So far, it is mainly organizations with the right to propose candidates that have been involved in the process. But now, after the election committees have issued lists of candidates more or less 2 months before the actual voting, all citizens may take an energetic part in the election process.

The Sejm election rules will oblige the election committees to present the candidate lists to citizens and seek their opinion. Only after this has been done may the election committees establish a national list and constituency lists. Therefore, in the spirit of the election rules, the social consultations may have fundamental influence on which candidates will appear on the election lists and consequently on the ballots which we will receive at polling stations on 13 October. "Only those persons who have been presented to the electorate may appear in the lists of candidates for Sejm deputies," the election rules state at the same time.

The election committees may present candidates to the electorate at consultative meetings of citizens or via the mass media. Citizens may voice their opinions and remarks concerning the candidates directly at these meetings or may communicate them to the election committees and newspaper editorial staff who have presented the candidates, or to state institutions. Every body, institution or organization receiving such opinions is obliged to pass the opinions on to the respective election committee forthwith.

Thus, voters have many possibilities of communicating their opinions on candidates. Our Polish democratic tradition prefers those opinions which are voiced in the presence of candidates or representatives of the organizations which proposed the candidates. Although the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], the organizer of the consultations, has prepared a relatively large number of these consultations all over the country, it is still difficult for every single voter to take part in one of them. That is why the election rules also guarantee other methods of consultation on the proposed candidates.

The social consultations on Sejm candidates are one of the most important changes which have been made to the Sejm election rules as a result of social discussion. Let us recall that PRON has been an avid supporter of such a solution. Taking into account the need for consultations in the new election rules, the Eighth Sejm approved the PRON postulate in order to increase the influence of public opinion on the final selection of candidates. An additional argument in favor of this solution is the good experience gained during the people's council elections, in which a broad system of social consultations on candidates was applied for the first time.

Developing the system of consultations in our election law illustrates an intention to make the system more democratic. It is part of the stream of changes initiated in our country by the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, which was aimed at consolidating and expanding the practice of people's authority. The consultations which are due to start will provide important new experience in the implementation of the congress program.

The citizens consultations laid down in the present election rules do not only concern the candidates but also, if one may say so, their future activity in the Sejm. Therefore, it is not only people who are the subject of consultation, but affairs as well. The consultative meetings should also be a forum of public discussion on the subject of the PRON electoral declaration which, as we know, is addressed to all citizens. This declaration has become a stimulus for much thought on our most important matters, most of which, after all, will be the subject of work by the next, the Ninth Sejm. This is an open document -- open to assessment, proposals, and amendments, and open to efforts to convert general ideas into tasks stemming straight from the life of a regionm settlement, or factory.

In this sense, the citizens consultative meetings are shaping a future bond between newly-elected deputies and their voters, and they signify the start of a dialogue which should take place uninterrupted throughout the next Sejm term of office.

AFP: SOLIDARITY LENDS AID TO RED ARMY DESERTER

AU161406 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 16 Aug 85

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Text] Paris, Aug 16 (AFP) -- Sacha as he is known to friends claims to be the only Red Army deserter in Poland to reach the West. It took him almost four years, and he would have never succeeded without help from the banned Polish trade union Solidarity which hid Sacha for 43 months.

Today he is proud, and overwhelmed, that he has been granted political asylum by a Western country which he will not name for security reasons, just as he will not give his real name.

His story begins in Voronezh, 500 kms (300 miles) south of Moscow, in April 1981 when he was an 18-year-old truck driver in a local factory and was drafted into the Red Army. Several weeks after putting on uniform he boarded a plane with other soldiers for an unknown destination which they all thought was Afghanistan, but which they learned in mid-flight was Poland.

"At first everybody was relieved until a soldier said 'it will become a second Afghanistan' and we all fell silent," he recalled.

Sacha, a first class shot, was posted to guard the armoury at Torun, but was then transferred to an engineering unit at Olawa, near Wroclaw. He was then posted to a 300-man disciplinary unit for being rude to a drunken officer who ordered him to clean a lavatory with a toothbrush. He spent a month there where "every day after breakfast and after dinner I was taken to a windowless room where I was beaten for 30 minutes each time except for Saturdays and Sundays, because the officers were too drunk over the weekend to hit me." The result was a month in hospital before he was sent back to an army barracks.

"Several times a night we were awakened by a general alert either because of a strike or supposedly grave dangers caused by some Solidarity action. In this way we learned to hate the Polish people who we were told were fundamentally anti-Soviet. But in fact nothing ever happened during these alerts and in the end we used to laugh quietly to ourselves when the comedy started up again."

But Sacha was no fool and his personal contacts with Polish people -- despite the fact they were completely forbidden -- soon taught him what was heppening in Poland. When he first thought of deserting to the West he planned to return to the Soviet Union and reach North America via Alaska. But he soon dropped the idea and instead asked help from Solidarity.

His incredible adventure began just before the declaration of the state of siege in December 1981. "One evening I slipped out and after spending three nights in a stable I found an old bicycle and went on it to Wroclaw where I asked for the address of the local office of Solidarity. "People were a little astonished because of my Russian uniform, but nevertheless they showed me the way to get there. It was closed, so I returned the next day.

"As I entered I saw a man in the uniform of a Polish officer so I hid in a toilet until a Solidarity official took me to see his superior. I stayed in the office three days, and was given civilian clothes."

"Naturally, Solidarity officials feared the possibility of a provocation, but they were able to check out my story because the entire Red Army was looking for me, even using helicopters."

A few days later he was taken to the Swedish Embassy in Warsaw to ask for political asylum. Three days later, while he was staying in a Warsaw flat belonging to a member of Solidarity, the state of siege was announced. He packed quickly and left a few hours later in case the young woman was arrested, as many other Solidarity officials were.

For the next three years he went from one hiding-place to another until he tried again to obtain political asylum, this time from the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. He was told nothing could be done. It took him another year before he was able to leave Poland -- but Sacha is not saying how in order to protect those who helped him.

AFP: TWO SENTENCED FOR USING SOLIDARITY EMBLEMS

AU171347 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Poland, Aug 17 (AFP) -- An anti-alcoholism campaign took a political twist here today with the sentencing of two teetotallers for using "emblems of an unauthorized organization," namely the banned trade union Solidarity, during a demonstration outside a Warsaw liquor store. Marcin Przybylowicz and Krzysztof Uminski, activists for a church-sponsored organization, were each fined 40,000 zlotys (266 dollars at official rates).

They were arrested Friday readying to deploy, for the third day in a row, banners calling for "solidarity in sobriety". Inscriptions on both the banners and the badges of their organization -- the Brotherhood for Sobriety -- used the word Solidarnosc, the Polish spelling of the banned trade union.

Each year the church calls for abstinence in August, an exceptionally holy month for Poles, marked by mass pilgrimages to Czestochowa, home of the nation's patron saint, the Black Virgin. Polish authorities have adamantly opposed the presence of non-religious symbols, especially those of Solidarity, in pilgrimages. But pilgrims defied church-agreed bans on political emblems when hundreds of them displayed the Solidarity symbol when Poland's largest pilgrimage arrived this week at Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa.

Poland has the third highest per capital rate of alcohol consumption in the world, with eight liters (2.1 gallons) of pure alcohol a year per Pole.

POLITBURO VIEWS HARVEST, SERVICES, YOUTH WORK

AU161029 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Aug 85 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] PAP -- At its 13 August session the PZPR Politburo studied harvesting progress and current farming problems and noted that the present long-term farm policy had produced favorable changes this year. The area sown to grain, especially to wheat, barley, and rape, has increased, which means that we have taken another stride toward food self-sufficiency and continue to increase our own fodder resources.

This year's harvest is taking place under especially difficult weather conditions, which have greatly delayed and hindered harvesting work so that the area of spoilt grains has greatly increased. Moreover, there is the threat that grain may start germinating before being harvested. In some regions of the country excessive rainfall and floods have caused considerable damage to farming. All this means that the final grain yield will depend on how effectively further harvesting work is organized by those responsible for farm services.

The efforts made in the past few years to improve the mechanized potential of farming are responsible for the fact that this year farming has been able to employ an unprecedented number of machines, especially combines and associated equipment, during the present harvest.

Government decisions made in good time have reduced a shortage of spare parts for farm machinery. However, the Politburo noted that the issue of supplying farming with spare parts should be solved on a long-term permanent basis and not on ad hoc measures.

The Politburo evaluated the organizational and technical efficiency of the network of rape procurement and the initial results of this procurement and stressed that the shortage of storage and drying facilities make it necessary for procurement workers to tighten the discipline and organization of their work.

The Politburo also noted that in view of the difficult work conditions experienced by farmers, it is necessary for rural shops, welfare and educational centers, as well as other service units in rural areas, to ensure that their performance is really good.

Excessive rainfall in most voivodships have laid bare the weaknesses and inadequacies of the water installations and land-reclamation facilities. The Politburo recommended that work to comprehensively solve this problem should be accelerated.

The main line of party activities should be efforts to implement whatever the government and the party undertake in favor of rural areas and farming, to combat red tape and cliques in farming services, and to honor those who discharge their duties in an exemplary manner.

While noting progress in the organization and performance of the institutions providing services for the population, the Politburo states that this progress is still not sufficient, as is attested to by the complaints received by party echelons. In line with the 18th Central Committee Plenum, party echelons and organizations as well as party members should be more militant in eliminating bad work in trade, service, communal, housing, and transportation enterprises.

The Politburo studied a report on the implementation of its decisions made last April on the resolution of the ninth plenum on young people's problems and noted that the implementation of these decisions differs from case to case. In response to the control results produced by the Central Auditing Commissions, party committees have taken the necessary action to ensure that resolutions and decisions are implemented.

Positive trends have also asserted themselves in the work of youth organizations, which have joined the election campaign on an extensive scale and have recommended some 200 members as candidates for the Sejm. They have also taken various social and production initiatives. For example, the MSZMP has decided to build cheap apartments with the help of new technologies using local materials and scrap. The ZMW has launched a program for increasing the production of high-protein crops under the slogan of "More Protein From Polish Fields." Youth organizations have also launched many measures concerning the upbringing and historical education of young people under slogans such as "Guarding the Victory of Our Fathers" and "We Are Worthy Sons of Our Fathers."

Youth organizations have begun discussing a draft ideological declaration in connection with the 50th anniversary next March of the proclamation of the declaration of the rights of the young generation by the progressive youth movement.

WARSAW CITY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD161330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] A delegation from Warsaw led by General Mieczyslaw Debicki, the city mayor, has visited Moscow. The issues which our capital is working on were presented by the delegation to the Moscow authorities. They told of the prospects for the city's development and emphasized the very favorable development of relations between Moscow and Warsaw.

OPREA, CONSTANTIN MEET BULGARIAN MINISTER

AU161808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/8/1985 -- On August 16, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples and highlighted the decisive contribution made by the Romanian-Bulgarian summit interviews and talks to the development of the collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Bulgaria. They approached certain aspects of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and the opportunities to amplify them in the economic, technological and scientific domains.

The same day the Bulgarian guest called on Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister. The sides looked into ways to expand the cooperation in machine building and electronics, the specialization, automation and robotization of the processes of production, expanding the mutual trade of goods.

Ceausescu, Doynov Talks

AU171535 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1456 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/08/1985 -- On August 17, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received at Snagov Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the BCP, minister of mechanical engineering and electronics of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the ascending course was highlighted of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples and the deciding role was stressed of summit meetings and talks, of the understandings reached on the occasion in the expansion and diversification of Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration. It was pointed out that the current economic potentials of Romania and Bulgaria offered new possibilities for the expansion of the bonds between the two countries, of collaboration, of cooperation in and specialization of production, on third markets included. An intensified economic cooperation between the two countries was shown to be in the interest and for the benefit of the friendly neighbouring Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace, security, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, and Alexandru Necula, minister of electrical engineering of Romania.

Protocol Signed

AU171748 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/8/1985 -- Saturday the relevant ministers of Romania and Bulgaria signed a protocol on the bilateral economic, technological and scientific collaboration in the domains of heavy equipment manufacturing, machine building and electronics, in Bucharest.

The document stipulates concrete measures meant to lead to the fulfillment of the long-term programme for the development of the economic, technological and scientific collaboration between the two countries until 1990, and in certain domains until 2000, an expansion of cooperation in production in new domains of mutual interest as well as the extra delivery of products by both sides over the ensuing five-year plan period.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG ON ANNIVERSARY

AU161405 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president, Pyongyang,

I extend -- on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and myself personally -- cordial comradely greetings and warmest congratulations to you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee and Administration Council, and the friendly Korean people, on the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from foreign occupation.

The Romanian people sincerely rejoice in the results attained in this period by the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of the WPK and warmly wish them, on this occasion too, further great successes in the efforts to implement the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress on the country's socialist construction and fulfill their ardent aspiration for the country's peaceful and independent reunification, without any outside interference.

I express the conviction that -- through joint action in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty between our countries and of decisions and understandings reached during our meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang -- the relations of close friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and WPK and between the SR of Romania and the DPRK will constantly develop, to the benefit of both our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, socialism, detente, and security throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

CONSTANTIN RECEIVES SOVIET PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU171348 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1129 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/8/1985 -- On August 17, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, received G.B. Stroganov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, who is paying a visit to Romania. Questions were tackled related to the further development of economic collaboration between the two countries, in keeping with the understandings reached during the Romanian-Soviet summits.

STOIAN MEETS WITH MARIO SOARES IN LISBON

AU161940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Lisbon, (AGERPRES) 16/8/1985 -- An exchange of messages of salute took place in Lisbon between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mario Soares, secretary-general of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP], prime minister of Portugal.

The exchange of messages took place when Mario Soares received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party paying a visit to Portugal as guests of the Portuguese Socialist Party.

During the talk, stress was laid on the interest in and importance of continuously developing the collaboration between the two parties, and of deepening the manysided relations between the two countries, to the end of strengthening the friendship between the Romanian and Portuguese peoples.

The two parties' and countries' joint wish was also expressed to step up their collaboration in the international life. It was stressed that in the current highly strained political situation in Europe and the world over, Romania and Portugal could make a precious contribution to the cause of detente, disarmament, strengthening security and collaboration, in defence of people's right to life, peace, welfare and progress, by promoting new initiatives and developing their relations.

Mario Soares evoked Nicolae Ceausescu's activity and special contribution to the settlement of vital problems of the international political life, and Romania's numerous initiatives worldwide, meant to lead to the settlement of the complex problems confronting mankind today, in the interests of peace and collaboration.

During the visit, the RCP delegation had talks with Almeida Santos, member of the Standing Commission of the Political Commission of the Portuguese Socialist Party, minister of state, with Rui Mateus member of the Standing Commission of the Political Commission of the PSP, in charge of the foreign affairs of the party, and with other leaders of the PSP. The delegation also visited PSP organizations in several centers in Portugal and conducted talks with local leading cadres.

The meetings and talks occasioned a mutual information on the two parties' concerns, on the achievements scored, with emphasis on the existing possibilities to develop collaboration, intensify relations and exchanges between the two parties, based on mutual esteem and respect, in the interests of the two parties, countries and peoples.

CONSTRUCTION WORK PROGRESS ON POWER PLANT

AU141322 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1305 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/8/1985 -- Construction operations on the Nuclear Power Plant at Cernavoda, the largest power station ever built in Romania, have entered an advanced stage. The respective plant, which is equipped with five Candu reactors, will eventually boast an installed generating capacity of 3,500 MW. In keeping with the terms of an agreement concluded with Canada in 1977, Romania is to build ten power units in the Candu System. Canada delivers complex nuclear equipment and supplies the know-how needed for their manufacture in Romania, all while providing for the training of Romanian experts in Canadian relevant units.

In April 1985, during President Ceausescu's visit to Canada, executives of the atomic energy of Canada expressed their appreciation for the competence Romanian engineers proved in carrying out bilateral-cooperation ventures. As a matter of fact, the declaration on the long-term development of economic relations between the two countries signed on the occasion underscores the joint wish to develop cooperation with a view to completing the nuclear power units currently under construction in Romania and develop new, mutually advantageous forms in this domain, projects on third markets included. Nuclear power plants -- essential components of the Romanian national energy programme -- will total an installed generating capacity which, according to estimations, will amount to 700 MW in 1985, 4,500 MW in 1990 and 10,000 MW in 1995.

PRESIDIUM POSITIONS ON SERBIA NOT 'ONE-SIDED'

AU171451 Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 10 Aug 85 p 5

[Bogdan Cetnik commentary: "Political Situation: Arbiters and Sinners"]

[Text] The very unanimity in the adoption of the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on current questions of implementing the relations on which unity and togetherness are based in the SR of Serbia confirms the exceptional nature of this document and its quality. It also confirms the fact that this document really provides the right foundations for the development and advancement of relations in the SR of Serbia and for overcoming differences that have grown into a serious political problem as regards both the approach to the relations in the republic and the appraisal of the results achieved in the implementation of the constitutional concept of the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces -- a problem that is all the more serious because it appeared in the already exceptionally difficult socioeconomic and political conditions that characterize our present situation.

Numerous compliments were paid to the positions immediately after their publication. These were certainly deserved, because what is involved is a document that, in relation to other documents adopted earlier, is unusually clear and definite, categorical, and exceptionally precise. This is true as regards both its appraisal of the situation and the obligations and responsibilities that it determines. The appraisal of the situation is unambiguous, the areas in which differences are most pronounced are precisely pointed out, and the responsibilities, including especially the responsibility of the republican and provincial leaderships, are clearly and sharply pointed out.

The same also applies to the demands made in relation to coming activities, and these demands insist first and foremost on consistent and integral respect for the Constitution and constitutional principles and denounce and reject one-sided interpretations of them -- whether they favor separatist or centralist tendencies -- and all interpretations that call from the position of any of these tendencies, for a revision of the basic principles of the Constitution. The same consistency is demanded in respecting the essence of the statutory principles on the organization and work of the LC.

It is the wish of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as well as the basic goal of the positions that the latter is taken as a starting point and as a basis for advancing and not for worsening relations in the SR of Serbia. Any deviation from the aforementioned positions or any passiveness or unprincipled approach in their implementation would be tantamount to undermining LCY unity, and all this is yet one more reason to ensure that the implementation of this document is based on its entirety and on a self-critical attitude toward their past behavior and activities on the part of all those for whom the tasks are intended.

Any one-sided interpretation of this document and any attempt to only invoke what someone may like in it and pass over in silence what may not suit someone are not and cannot be in the spirit of the positions. There already are such interpretations, just as there are attempts to "supplement the structure" of the positions with one's own appraisals, without any efforts to substantiate these appraisals with any kind of arguments. Apparently as compensation for the fact that the "positions offer no spectacular decisions," the public is offered the appraisals according to which nearly everything until now concerning the functioning of the SR of Serbia has been either an actual dispute or disputed and according to which the differences became even greater and the conflict was further deepened after every past discussion on the relations in the SR of Serbia.

It appears that discussions were held and accords made only through disputes, and therefore the question imposes itself: What has the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium been up to now, and how could it have waited for such a long time to issue a document without any "spectacular decisions?"

In addition to these appraisals, the public is also offered interpretations that are certainly even more unacceptable, according to which one of the demands made by the LCY Central Committee Presidium is to change the constitutional and statutory provisions and not for their consistent observance. It is certainly not accidental that the fact is overlooked that precisely the Presidium sharply condemns all those who advocate a revision of the constitutional and statutory principles and, first and foremost, all those who swear by them on every suitable occasion but do not observe them.

Although the positions do not say it, the self-appointed arbiters have already succeeded in finding that the socialist autonomous provinces are the only sinners who must change their behavior. This seems obvious to these self-appointed arbiters, just as it seems obvious to them that these same provinces should change their behavior in a way that would suit the aforementioned arbiters. According to them this is the key to everything, and it is apparently for this reason that they are issuing loud warnings and claiming that, unless their wishes are granted, the crisis will assume dramatic proportions.

The positions were adopted in unity and they should be respected and implemented in the same way. The fate of this document, which is exceptional in many respects, depends on this. The aforementioned one-sided approaches and distortion of facts represent a real danger -- and not a small one at that -- that this fate will be similar to the fate of many other documents adopted by the highest party leadership, and that would not lead to the goals that are wanted.

LCY CC SESSION CONSIDERS CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

Discussions Cited, Critiqued

AU171622 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 181 6 Aug 85 pp 5-7

[Jelena Lovric report]

[Text] When at the latest session of the LCY Central Committee (on 30 July) Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, explaining the proposed Platform for the 13th LCY Congress, said at one point that the committee preparing for the congress "is aware that the proposed text of the platform, and especially some of its parts, have not achieved a sufficient level of concreteness and clarity, "but that this is "a realistic reflection of our situation," because this document also "could be concrete and clear to the extent that the LC and society have until now succeeded in shedding light on problems in several fields of life" -- was this merely badly-needed realism that does not tolerate deception or was it a kind of an admission of powerlessness?

Dissatisfaction with the platform existed before it started to be written. When toward the end of last year, probably under the pressure of requests for convening an extraordinary congress, the LCY Central Committee decided earlier than usual to begin preparations for the 13th congress, which is to be held at the regular time provided by the statute, and thus by implication advertized its intention to remedy the extraordinarily difficult situation with no coerced extraordinary measures, one could hear sober warnings that it is high time that the sliding under inertia be stopped.

Thus Branko Mikulic expressed his fear that much time will be unnecessarily lost in drafting the platform, and that in any case we already have the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, as well as some other documents, from which a dozen or so current questions should be extracted and answers to them offered in several short resolutions. Similarly, Spiro Galovic believed that one should concentrate on the preparation of conclusions and a summation of the general party discussion, because work on several tracks and the existence of several documents at the same time may mean that the LC is deciding in advance for a completely formalistic attitude toward conclusions or toward the platform, or perhaps toward both.

It seems that this fear, in its worst variation, is being shown to be correct. On all sides it is noted that the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, which concluded the general party discussion, are not being implemented and the platform is such that its authors, even when presenting it to the public, admit their reservations and dissatisfaction.

About 260 scientific, cultural, and other professional workers from all over the country, in addition to members of the committee, took part in the preparation of the draft platform, which should serve as a foundation for the drafting of future congress documents and as the ideopolitical basis of preparations for the republican congresses and provincial conferences. The basic starting points of the platform are the LCY program, the SFRY Constitution, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and the results of the general party discussion. In each of the platform's five topical parts the committee strove to dwell only on those questions that should be at the center of precongress activities, and not to repeat or rehash overall strategic views. But the 130 pages of the platform are obviously a compromise between what was desired and needed on the one hand and what was possible and perhaps wanted on the other. To put it mildly, time has obviously not been well spent, and every day wasted under our conditions is more serious than an ordinary day. In this respect it is less important that the platform is like it is -- somebody said jokingly that it is like a loaf of Swiss cheese: huge and full of holes -- but more important that it reflects life like a mirror. As Vidoje Zarkovic put it: "In the questions that in real life contain several insufficiently clarified contradictions, problems, and a lack of clarity as regards the selection of the immediate directions of activities to solve them, the proposed text of the platform contains several generalized positions and repetitions and rehashes of general views, which are formulated better and more clearly in original documents." But probably it could not be done in any other way "since positions have not yet been harmonized on some important questions of the further development of the economic and political system. This is the case, for instance, as regards the foreign exchange system; the planning system; and the monetary, banking, and taxation system. A critical analysis of the functioning of the political system has not been completed yet. Unresolved questions in connection with the preparations and adoption of the new medium-term plan for the country's development are still numerous. Therefore, the proposed platform could not provide a full answer to these and similar questions," Zarkovic said.

However, many "shortcomings and one-sided, incomplete, and not concrete points in the platform" will be reduced or eliminated by positions and conclusions that the party leadership will adopt after a discussion of a number of important social subjects and disputed questions that feature in its work program before the congress: a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system; the implementation and the further development of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation and, within this framework, the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia and the LC of Serbia; the implementation of the constitutional position of workers in decisionmaking and controlling income and social reproduction funds; the problem of employment, social policy; and social differences; the role of the LCY within organized social forces; the problems of economic relations with foreign countries and the foreign exchange system; changes in organizing the LCY, including its top leadership....

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also organized the preparation of sessions at which these problems will be discussed, and the positions adopted will be an integral part of the platform will be permanently supplemented and built in this way. Without these subsequent additions, as Andrej Marinc put it, members would be critical toward the platform.

Whether this measure of criticism will be reduced or even change into a completely different feeling depends not only on what the Central Committee will discuss before the congress, but also on how and with what it will emerge from these discussions. The problem is not only that some disputed questions have not yet reached its agenda, but much more that some of them remained unchanged, still "disputed." Speaking about self-management, Munir Mesihovic thus said that "matters are constantly being repeated in principle, but it is not precisely seen who, where, and how a brake is being placed on such essential views" so that matters continue to develop in a completely different direction. Mesihovic mentioned that one talked about the central conflict being between the workers class and the alienated wielders of economic and political power over control of surplus value. "This is correct," he said, "but it remains an enigma regarding who is in fact involved and why possible answers are only indicated, instead of breaking -- with concrete frankness and revolutionary determination on the part of the LC -- the bastions of opportunism, conformism, and generalizations that block the way out of the growing crisis."

A similar kind of observation was made by Radovan Radonjic who, as a member of the committee for the preparation of the congress, attended the session of the Central Committee, which -- as he put it -- impressed him to such an extent that he had stage fright, but this did not prevent him from speaking about some essential matters in the debate that were "not present sufficiently or at least not in the proper way." Radonjic explained that he is not afraid of the present difficulties, but "I am afraid of myself or, rather of my own readiness and ability to react in the proper way. When I say this I have in mind the need to more strongly emphasize the role of the LC and its organs in the discussion today -- if not because of the documents, then because of the work that is ahead of us in preparing the 13th congress, for it is obvious -- we must admit this to ourselves -- that we have strayed to a considerable extent and that in many things we have very much lost our way among the objectively-conditioned fissures that arose when we tried to change from a conventional party in power to the LC." Radonjic added that despite the fact that we constantly repeat that we are not a party in power, "we nevertheless are the most responsible social and political force in this country and practically we are in power. We must be aware of this, as well as of our responsibility that arises from this position. When I say this I bear in mind that we gave the initiative to, and determined the concrete direction of, social changes, and so they are developing -- whether we want to admit it or not -- under our domination and in the way we want them to. The stories and illusions that the LC is letting things slip out of its hands and that some other forces equal to it, or even stronger, are taking up the reins are wrong. The LCY is still holding the reins in its hands and the things that happen are a result of its attitude towards the Yugoslav social reality and its problems."

Regardless of all the grave remarks -- and perhaps precisely because of them -- strength and time in the preparations for the coming congresses and conferences should not be wasted on "polishing" and improving the platform, but rather on changing the reality. There is not much time, and it is better to make shifts in life than on paper. Such as it is, the platform is an expression of the struggle that is waged in the LC between those who see that without changes there can be no way out of the crisis, and the forces of status quo (about which much was said at the last-but-one session of the LCY Central Committee. It appears, however, that this time the pen was dipped more frequently by those who want to retain the existing situation and the existing disposition of forces.

"However, despite all these shortcomings, the proposed text of the draft platform will considerably contribute to encouraging and directing the activities of the communists and working people in preparation for the forthcoming congresses and conferences. It will be a very useful handbook, with the help of which they will more fully perceive the complexity and essence of the contradictions that now face our society, the nature of the power relations of the social forces, the directions of activities that lead to the resolution of these contradictions, and the volume of their tasks and obligations in all this." It remains to be seen whether Vidoje Zarkovic, who expressed this not as a hope but as a certainty, was right. The voluminosity of the text and the repetition of overall positions and generalized statements in excessive quantities certainly will not have an encouraging effect. We could draw the same conclusion if we judged by the interest that the draft platform caused in the LCY Central Committee, or rather by he number of those who wanted to speak at the session -- this was one of the shortest sessions in the recent period. One should indeed allow the possibility that the meager interest in the Central Committee discussion was a consequence of the tropical heat in Belgrade these days, and also perhaps of the vacation feeling. It has been a very long time since the LCY Central Committee met at the end of July, and after the session small planes flew a majority of its members to their vacations.

Under such circumstances, Radovan Radonjic's emotionally colored warning remained almost superfluous, as if without response, when he said that the key to solving the problem is still in the hands of the LC, but we are dangerously approaching the point when it may pass into somebody else's hands. Let us not underestimate this. It depends on us in which direction we will turn it." Of course, we may be wrong, and parahps the party forces left for vacation in order to regenerate their strength for the fall efforts.

Adoption of Platform Viewed

AU162126 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2404 8 Aug 85 p 3

[Br Miletic article: "The Most Important Part of Preparations for the 13th LCY Congress: To Solve Society's Burning Problems"]

[Text] For the second time in the last dozen hot July days, a session of the LCY Central Committee was held. The agenda this time consisted of preparations for the next -- the 13th LCY Congress. It adopted the platform, a concept on the drafting of the resolutions, and criteria for the election of delegates. It also adopted the decision that the 13th congress be held in Belgrade next June.

Since 18 December last year, when the committee for the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress was set up, there has been great interest in the public regarding the ideo-political platform of the party gathering, which is to sum up the results of the 4-year work and to determine the strategic directions of the future activities of communists in our society. The work of the committee members and of more than 250 scientific, cultural, and other workers from all the republics, provinces, and the Yugoslav People's Army concentrated precisely on the draft of this document, and the relatively easy and quick adoption of the platform (only nine members of the Central Committee took part in the discussion) may be considered a tribute to its framers. But is it really so?

The authors of the proposed text of the platform proceeded from the fact that at the present moment there is no need to determine some global strategic views on the development of our socialist self-managing society, because they are well known.

In addition to being written down in the LCY program, the SFRY Constitution, decisions of the latest congresses, and the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, these views were confirmed once again in the general party discussion initiated for the 13th LCY Central Committee session. At that time, LC members and organizations, together with all working people and citizens, expressed their deep devotion to the general views of the LCY and their resolute readiness to struggle for the implementation of LCY policy.

Instead of repeating and retelling the LCY's strategic views, it was undertaken to illuminate as fully as possible the places where the implementation of these views is checked, where there are departures from and distortions of these views, and where tendencies opposed to the party policy push through. Considering that there are many such junctions in the form of accumulated social contradictions that could endanger even the foundations of our society, it was expected that the platform would contain uniform guidelines for solving the burning problems that were indicated by communists and working people in the discussion.

The platform in general does this, because it emanated from a critical perception of social practice and the role of communists in eliminating the shortcomings perceived. The economic crisis and difficulties in some other fields of life have put the LC to a great trial of its own efficiency. Therefore, the LCY will undergo the 13th congress, and, at the congress, a peculiar test before the workers class and all the working people and citizens. The democratic public expects the LCY to provide answers to questions of what happened in the life of society between the two latest LCY congresses and where the reasons lie and who is responsible for the shortcomings manifested in the functioning of the political and economic systems. Without these answers, the platform the resolutions, and all other documents would be mere additions "of new paper to the reams of paper we produce in large quantities and which, because of their generality and repetition, do not produce the desired and necessary effects."

In this connection it was observed at the LCY Central Committee session that in some of its parts the platform does not achieve the desired level of concreteness and clarity and it does not provide comprehensive answers to all the current questions in society. It was said, however, that this is a realistic expression of our present situation. In the fields in which the LC and society have otherwise not clarified specific problems -- such as the planning system; the monetary, banking, and taxation systems; and the functioning of the political system -- the platform could not do anything else but keep to generalized and well-known strategic directions. Considering that the Central Committee will discuss a number of significant social theses before the 13th congress, and that its conclusions will be an integral part of the platform, one can say for the document adopted that on the whole it has an active and mobilizing nature and that it will accelerate political action until the 13th LCY Congress.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS BELGRADE

Meeting With Assembly Members

LD161742 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, August 16 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress and representatives of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today positively assessed relations between the two countries, and stated the readiness further to promote them on the basis of the principles of mutual benefit, equality, mutual respect, and non-interference.

The U.S. House of Representatives delegation, headed by Democratic Majority Leader Jim Wright, arrived in Belgrade today.

The head of the Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation, Chairman of the Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Miran Mejak, set out the Yugoslav side's great interest in the development of economic and other forms of cooperation with the United States.

He said that it was Yugoslavia's firm commitment **regularly to** repay its foreign debts, and set out the necessity of eliminating Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with the United States.

The guests from the U.S. were informed that Yugoslavia welcomes the renewal of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue, and maintains that detente must be a universal process.

U.S. delegation head Wright recalled the common battle fought in World War II, and set out Yugoslavia's great contribution to the victory over fascism. He particularly stressed that the United States values Yugoslavia's independent position on the international stage.

Talks With Sukovic

LD162104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, August 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the United States today underlined the necessity of a further development of their bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect.

The position of the two countries was put forth in the talks held in Belgrade between Yugoslav Vice-Premier Dr Mijat Sukovic and a delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, headed by House Democratic Majority Leader Jim Wright.

The U.S. congressional delegation is paying a three-day visit to Yugoslavia, mutually assessed as very significant for renewing intensive Yugoslav-U.S. parliamentary cooperation.

During the meeting with Vice-Premier Sukovic the U.S. congressmen assessed as very positive Yugoslavia's engagement in the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, and particularly stressed the prestige Yugoslavia enjoys in the world as an independent and non-aligned country.

Statement to Radio Belgrade

AU161859 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] A delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress headed by Jim Wright, Democratic majority leader in the House of Representatives, visited Belgrade today. Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks with Jim Wright in the course of the afternoon. The delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress left for Dubrovnik this evening. Immediately before his departure, Jim Wright met Yugoslav journalists. Dragan Colovic attended the meeting on behalf of our editorial office.

In a special statement for Radio-Television Belgrade, Jim Wright said: The Yugoslavs have always shown their desire and determination to preserve their integrity and independence, both during World War II and later in the time of peace, and we highly appreciate this. Jim Wright particularly supported the Yugoslav devotion to, as he put it, the aims and ideas of true nonalignment.

In a written statement that was distributed to representatives of Yugoslav information media, the head of the U.S. parliamentary delegation stressed, among other things, that Yugoslavia and the United States have long been developing friendly relations and close, mutually useful cooperation in various fields. Jim Wright recalled that Yugoslav-American relations are based on equality, mutual respect, and recognition of joint interests, despite the differences in the socioeconomic systems.

The good relations and close cooperation between the two countries are the best example of the ability of two states with different systems to maintain close and fruitful relations and derive mutual benefit from exchanges of views and of representatives at all levels. Referring to the talks that he had with representatives of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade, Jim Wright stressed that economic questions, especially the problem of debts, were also discussed. He expressed his admiration for, as he put it, the Yugoslav constructive and positive approach to this problem, as well as for the successes that our country has achieved in stabilizing its economy on the basis of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Showing understanding for the difficulties arising from excessive debts, Jim Wright said that the United States did extend support in the past and will continue to extend it in the future, so that Yugoslavia may overcome this problem in the context of mutual respect and mutual interests that characterize overall Yugoslav-American relations.

LONCAR MEETS WITH CUBA'S MALMIERCA IN HAVANA

LD180922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0625 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Havana, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, met Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, in Havana today. In an open and friendly 2-hour conversation, Malmierca and Loncar exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and international issues. They noted that relations between Yugoslavia and Cuba have been successfully developing, especially in the field of economic cooperation. The continuation of political cooperation and intensive exchange of views on topical international problems was also stressed.

Special attention was devoted to the activities within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, in which Cuba and Yugoslavia play an active and important role. The two ministers noted the similarity of views with regard to the increased role of politics and the Nonaligned Movement in the present complex international relations, which are burdened with numerous problems.

During the conversation, attention was also devoted to the forthcoming nonaligned states' ministerial conference in Luanda. Malmierca and Loncar exchanged views on the agenda of the conference, a draft final document and priority issues. They agreed on the need to exert efforts in order to consolidate the unity and action capacity of the movement and take stands about the problems of peace, disarmament, and development. Within this context, special attention was devoted to hotbeds of crisis and economic and financial problems that burden the position of nonaligned and developing countries.

DIZDAREVIC DEPARTS FOR IRAN, SYRIA 19 AUG

LD190816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0720 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs this morning left for an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran at the invitation of Ali Akbar Velayati, minister for foreign affairs. During the 2-day visit Dizdarevic and Velayati will have talks on possibilities for promoting bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran, as well as topical international issues.

From Iran, Dizdarevic will leave for an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of Faruq al-Shar, minister of foreign affairs. The two foreign ministers will discuss the further promotion of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Syria and topical international questions.

VLAJKOVIC RETURNS TO BELGRADE FROM LIBYA 15 AUG

Departure From Libya

LD151516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Banghazi, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his aides today ended their visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During his official and friendly visit to this country President Vlajkovic held talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, on bilateral cooperation and topical questions of international relations. Before leaving Banghazi the president of the SFRY Presidency visited the Arab-Libyan Faculty of Medicine and acquainted himself with the work of this scientific institution.

At Banghazi airport, the guests from Yugoslavia were seen off by Ibrahim Bakr, secretary of the People's Committee for the Municipality of Banghazi, councillors and other officials of the local government. Consular representatives of foreign countries, as well as Veselin Bakic, the SFRY consul in Banghazi, were also present.

President Vlajkovic and other Yugoslav officials were also seen off by Vuko Dragasevic, the SFRY ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Arrival in Belgrade

LD151928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade after an official and friendly visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Radovan Vlajkovic and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, held talks on friendly cooperation between the two countries and on topical international problems. Particular attention was paid to the activity of nonaligned countries and preparations for the ministerial conference in Luanda.

Radovan Vlajkovic visited Banghazi and other Libyan centers in which Yugoslav enterprises are engaged in building a number of large individual economic projects.

At Belgrade airport Radovan Vlajkovic and his aides were welcomed and greeted by Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, Dimitrije Tasic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar; deputy federal secretary for external affairs; Colonel Petar Gracanin, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and other personalities.

VLAJKOVIC 12 AUG DINNER TOAST IN TRIPOLI CITED

AU151814 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 85 p 6

[TANJUG report on the toast by SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic at the dinner hosted for him by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli "last night"]

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Aug -- In his toast, Radovan Vlajkovic said that common experience tells us that all our meetings at the highest level and the personal contacts we have thus realized always further and further, more and more contribute to our relations.

"We really have many reasons to be content with what we have so far achieved in bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and other spheres," Vlajkovic said. It is here that a large number of Yugoslavs and Libyans, in their everyday joint work and through their industriousness and devotion, contributed to our peoples' getting to know each other and getting closer to each other.

Both Sides' Interest

"We are both exerting great efforts today with a view to confronting the problems imposed on us by the crisis of the world economy as successfully as possible. As we have experienced many times, Yugoslav and Libyan economic potentials can successfully complement each other, which is in both sides' interest."

Vlajkovic pointed out that we have to make the successful, developed cooperation we have even better.

"In facing the worldwide and ever more complex crises of political and economic relations, but also in overcoming problems and difficulties in their own ranks, the nonaligned countries have to be motivated above all by awareness of the role and responsibility of their historic mission.

"Resolute, united action imposes itself, not only so that the movement can confirm its indispensable place in international relations, but above all so that it can efficaciously contribute to the protection of peace, resumption of detente, discontinuation of the arms race, and to free comprehensive economic development, to extinguishing the dangerous crisis hotbeds, and the solution of many other problems that are now burdening the world. The realization of these aims is made possible by the principles through which the movement is acting and building the vision of a new world based on the full recognition of independence, sovereignty, equality, and the right to one's own road of development from outside pressures and interference.

"This is why now, while preparing for the Luanda ministerial conference and, thereby, the forthcoming summit as well, we have to direct our attention specifically towards those big questions and our own ability to face them. What we are doing is done because of our great responsibility for our own future and the future in general, before hundreds and hundreds of millions of people throughout the world who have pinned their hopes upon our action.

"We therefore have to exert maximum effort so that the Luanda meeting at the beginning of September and other coming meetings of nonaligned countries will further strengthen the movement's vitality and constructive, active effort to solve problems that have accumulated in the modern world."

Further Efforts

Vlajkovic said that we are concerned about the duration of the Iranian-Iraqi war, both because of the huge toll its increasing intensity claims in both countries and because of the great danger of its further escalation and direct interference by foreign factors. It is necessary that the nonaligned countries, together with the other ones, exert further efforts so that the war will end as soon as possible, in the spirit of nonaligned policy principles and in conformity with the legitimate rights of the peoples of both countries, he said, and added:

"Our efforts are also directed towards solving the Middle East crisis on the widely-known basis that above all implies Israel's urgent withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and recognizes the Palestinian people's inalienable right to their own independent life on their national territory," Vlajkovic said.

"From its side and within the limits of its abilities, Yugoslavia will continue to make full contribution to the building of a better world in which all countries will enjoy the fruits of stable and just peace and their own security as independent and equal subjects," Radovan Vlajkovic pointed out.

TANJUG REPORTS WHEAT SHORTAGE IN MACEDONIA

LD161252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0744 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Summary] Skopje, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- Despite one of the best-organized wheat harvests so far, with an average yield of 2,800 kg per hectare higher than last year, Macedonia will not have enough wheat to meet all the republic's needs for flour.

By the end of the first week in August Zito Makedonija bought up 132,000 tons of wheat and is now making efforts to stock new quantities of grain, primarily from individual producers. The mill industry expects that the final figure of the buy-up will be around 150,000 tons. With 20,000 tons of wheat coming from Vojvodina and 100,000 tons of flour bought in other parts of Yugoslavia, Macedonia will still be about 40,000 tons of wheat short.

The news of wheat exports from Vojvodina has been received with restraint by Macedonia and other loss-making regions. The republican committee for agriculture, forestry, and water management views the situation as a necessary, though incomprehensible and unjustifiable, consequence of the lack of unity in the Yugoslav market and unsolved problems in foreign exchange dealings and economic relations with foreign countries.

Regardless whether the exports of wheat from Vojvodina are approved or not, any additional foreign exchange expenses for Macedonia will impose a further burden on the republic's overstrained foreign-exchange balance.